

MURDER IN A GUN STORE.

WILLIAM REYNOLDS KILLS HIS FRIEND AND THEN HIMSELF.

He and Bookkeeper Kelly Were Employed by Hartley & Graham in Broadway—The Act Apparently Unpremeditated, and No Cause Suggested but Jealousy.

William W. Reynolds and Miss V. Kelly were two of the oldest and most trusted of the employees of the firearms house of Hartley & Graham, and they were friends. Last night Mr. Reynolds shot and killed Mr. Kelly and fatally wounded himself. The tragedy occurred in the store at 313 Broadway at 5:25 o'clock, within five minutes of the time for closing.

Except at once the corporation that Mr. Reynolds's mind had become unsettled by family cares and the serious illness of his aged mother, to whom he was devoted, there is nothing to account for his acts.

He was 50 years old and married. He had no children, and lived at 155 Bedford street, Brooklyn. He was a clerk, and had been in the employ of Hartley & Graham, when they were in Maiden lane, thirty years ago, and he was a lad of 20. He began as a clerk, and rose from place to place until he was finally at the head of the export department. That is the most important single department in the business, and he had been in the position of authority with Mr. William J. Bruff, the general manager. Mr. Kelly had been with the firm almost as long as his father was there before him. He was 48 years old, and lived with his wife and sixteen-year-old son, William D. Kelly, at 170 West Ninety-third street. He had been in the employ of the department, and had risen until he was secretary of the firm and chief of his department.

The desks of the two men were at opposite ends of the store. Mr. Kelly's was in the general office, which was partitioned off at the rear of the store, and Mr. Reynolds had an office by himself on the floor above. The front window of the store, on the south side of the entrance from Broadway, running all the way back on the north side of the store is a line of showcases, and there is a similar but shorter line of showcases on the south side. Between the two lines of showcases are the desks of the two men, and the desks of the two men are at opposite ends of the store.

There were no customers in the store at 5:20 o'clock and no one was in the street. Among the few who were left were Mr. Bruff, the general manager, and Mr. Kelly, both in the back office. John W. Kelly, who was getting ready to go to his home in Orange, Mr. Reynolds, who was sitting at his desk, and Mr. Wade, a porter who was putting up the iron network that guards the front of the store.

Mr. Reynolds came out of his office and stood near the south showcases about the middle of the hour. He was looking at the watch which Mr. Kelly was holding in his hand. Mr. Kelly was looking at the watch which Mr. Reynolds was holding in his hand. Mr. Reynolds was looking at the watch which Mr. Kelly was holding in his hand. Mr. Kelly was looking at the watch which Mr. Reynolds was holding in his hand.

Mr. Reynolds came out of his office and stood near the south showcases about the middle of the hour. He was looking at the watch which Mr. Kelly was holding in his hand. Mr. Kelly was looking at the watch which Mr. Reynolds was holding in his hand. Mr. Reynolds was looking at the watch which Mr. Kelly was holding in his hand. Mr. Kelly was looking at the watch which Mr. Reynolds was holding in his hand.

Mr. Reynolds came out of his office and stood near the south showcases about the middle of the hour. He was looking at the watch which Mr. Kelly was holding in his hand. Mr. Kelly was looking at the watch which Mr. Reynolds was holding in his hand. Mr. Reynolds was looking at the watch which Mr. Kelly was holding in his hand. Mr. Kelly was looking at the watch which Mr. Reynolds was holding in his hand.

Mr. Reynolds came out of his office and stood near the south showcases about the middle of the hour. He was looking at the watch which Mr. Kelly was holding in his hand. Mr. Kelly was looking at the watch which Mr. Reynolds was holding in his hand. Mr. Reynolds was looking at the watch which Mr. Kelly was holding in his hand. Mr. Kelly was looking at the watch which Mr. Reynolds was holding in his hand.

Mr. Reynolds came out of his office and stood near the south showcases about the middle of the hour. He was looking at the watch which Mr. Kelly was holding in his hand. Mr. Kelly was looking at the watch which Mr. Reynolds was holding in his hand. Mr. Reynolds was looking at the watch which Mr. Kelly was holding in his hand. Mr. Kelly was looking at the watch which Mr. Reynolds was holding in his hand.

Mr. Reynolds came out of his office and stood near the south showcases about the middle of the hour. He was looking at the watch which Mr. Kelly was holding in his hand. Mr. Kelly was looking at the watch which Mr. Reynolds was holding in his hand. Mr. Reynolds was looking at the watch which Mr. Kelly was holding in his hand. Mr. Kelly was looking at the watch which Mr. Reynolds was holding in his hand.

WAS IT FROM THE NARONIC?

A Message in a Bottle Picked Up on a Virginia Beach.

NORFOLK, March 29.—William Johnson, the water watchman at Ocean View, Va., a summer resort near the mouth of Chesapeake Bay, this afternoon picked up on the beach at that place a champagne bottle with several corked about its neck and with a letter enclosed giving alleged information from the crew of the sinking of the White Star line steamship Naronic. The letter, which was dated March 29, 1893, was addressed to the White Star line, and was signed by the crew of the Naronic.

The letter was written on a half sheet of lined paper, and was addressed to the White Star line, and was signed by the crew of the Naronic. The letter was dated March 29, 1893, and was signed by the crew of the Naronic. The letter was dated March 29, 1893, and was signed by the crew of the Naronic.

The letter was written on a half sheet of lined paper, and was addressed to the White Star line, and was signed by the crew of the Naronic. The letter was dated March 29, 1893, and was signed by the crew of the Naronic. The letter was dated March 29, 1893, and was signed by the crew of the Naronic.

The letter was written on a half sheet of lined paper, and was addressed to the White Star line, and was signed by the crew of the Naronic. The letter was dated March 29, 1893, and was signed by the crew of the Naronic. The letter was dated March 29, 1893, and was signed by the crew of the Naronic.

The letter was written on a half sheet of lined paper, and was addressed to the White Star line, and was signed by the crew of the Naronic. The letter was dated March 29, 1893, and was signed by the crew of the Naronic. The letter was dated March 29, 1893, and was signed by the crew of the Naronic.

The letter was written on a half sheet of lined paper, and was addressed to the White Star line, and was signed by the crew of the Naronic. The letter was dated March 29, 1893, and was signed by the crew of the Naronic. The letter was dated March 29, 1893, and was signed by the crew of the Naronic.

The letter was written on a half sheet of lined paper, and was addressed to the White Star line, and was signed by the crew of the Naronic. The letter was dated March 29, 1893, and was signed by the crew of the Naronic. The letter was dated March 29, 1893, and was signed by the crew of the Naronic.

The letter was written on a half sheet of lined paper, and was addressed to the White Star line, and was signed by the crew of the Naronic. The letter was dated March 29, 1893, and was signed by the crew of the Naronic. The letter was dated March 29, 1893, and was signed by the crew of the Naronic.

The letter was written on a half sheet of lined paper, and was addressed to the White Star line, and was signed by the crew of the Naronic. The letter was dated March 29, 1893, and was signed by the crew of the Naronic. The letter was dated March 29, 1893, and was signed by the crew of the Naronic.

RISLEY AGAIN ACCUSED.

A LETTER HE WROTE ADDUCED AS TESTIMONY AGAINST HIM.

It was written to the Commander of the Sons of Liberty in Indiana—His Old Neighbors Again Affirm that He Kept the Money They Gave Him to Buy Guns.

THREE HUNTS, Ind., March 29.—John E. Risley, appointed Minister to Denmark, in a recent interview positively asserted that he was never a member of the Sons of Liberty or the Knights of the Golden Circle here during the war, and he characterized the report as an absurd fabrication that he absconded with \$1,800 raised by the Sons of Liberty, which was entrusted to him to purchase arms in New York, saying he could not imagine how such reports could ever get started.

Mr. Risley also said the report that he was engaged in any plan whatever to resist the draft during the war was untrue. He never heard of any such plan, and he said that in 1914 Col. R. W. Thompson was military commander of Indiana, and in one of the raids for treasonable documents made by him, he seized the following letter, addressed to H. H. Dodd, Commander of the Sons of Liberty of this State:

"New York, Aug. 8, 1864.
"H. H. Dodd, Esq., Indianapolis, Ind.
"MY DEAR SIR: Hunt & Co. have played the devil, according to reports. Does he attempt to implicate any of our friends, and does it affect our people in any degree? Can Morton have any connection with the military organization? I have read with deep interest the meagre newspaper reports of affairs in our State, and am anxious to learn more. Write to me if you can find leisure. Direct to care of Thomas Parker & Co., 40 Wall street. Very truly yours,
John D. Risley."

At this time Risley was in New York, where, he alleged, he was sent by the Sons of Liberty and never came back, at least not for twenty-eight years ago, his first visit here since that time being two years ago. This letter, Col. Thompson turned over to Major Thompson, who in turn gave it to the official report to Gov. Morton. The Morton mentioned in the letter was Gov. Morton, and the letter was made up by the Sons of Liberty, and it was shown to Risley's connection with Dodd and the Sons of Liberty, and that Risley was a part of the connection against him. The Morton's measures relative to suppressing rebellion in this State.

At this time Risley was in New York, where, he alleged, he was sent by the Sons of Liberty and never came back, at least not for twenty-eight years ago, his first visit here since that time being two years ago. This letter, Col. Thompson turned over to Major Thompson, who in turn gave it to the official report to Gov. Morton. The Morton mentioned in the letter was Gov. Morton, and the letter was made up by the Sons of Liberty, and it was shown to Risley's connection with Dodd and the Sons of Liberty, and that Risley was a part of the connection against him. The Morton's measures relative to suppressing rebellion in this State.

At this time Risley was in New York, where, he alleged, he was sent by the Sons of Liberty and never came back, at least not for twenty-eight years ago, his first visit here since that time being two years ago. This letter, Col. Thompson turned over to Major Thompson, who in turn gave it to the official report to Gov. Morton. The Morton mentioned in the letter was Gov. Morton, and the letter was made up by the Sons of Liberty, and it was shown to Risley's connection with Dodd and the Sons of Liberty, and that Risley was a part of the connection against him. The Morton's measures relative to suppressing rebellion in this State.

At this time Risley was in New York, where, he alleged, he was sent by the Sons of Liberty and never came back, at least not for twenty-eight years ago, his first visit here since that time being two years ago. This letter, Col. Thompson turned over to Major Thompson, who in turn gave it to the official report to Gov. Morton. The Morton mentioned in the letter was Gov. Morton, and the letter was made up by the Sons of Liberty, and it was shown to Risley's connection with Dodd and the Sons of Liberty, and that Risley was a part of the connection against him. The Morton's measures relative to suppressing rebellion in this State.

At this time Risley was in New York, where, he alleged, he was sent by the Sons of Liberty and never came back, at least not for twenty-eight years ago, his first visit here since that time being two years ago. This letter, Col. Thompson turned over to Major Thompson, who in turn gave it to the official report to Gov. Morton. The Morton mentioned in the letter was Gov. Morton, and the letter was made up by the Sons of Liberty, and it was shown to Risley's connection with Dodd and the Sons of Liberty, and that Risley was a part of the connection against him. The Morton's measures relative to suppressing rebellion in this State.

HE PLACES BETS FOR WOMEN.

A Young Man Arrested at the Coleman House Where He Had Bet on the Races.

Capt. O'Connor of the West Thirtieth street police station has received many complaints of late from women who claim to have been defrauded by a man named W. W. Decker. This man runs what he calls a commission business. About a week ago he sent out 500 circulars like the following:

"I have been placed in a position to make a large sum of money for a number of months. I am now situated so as to place these same commissions on the track. My charges are very moderate, namely, 5 per cent. for place commission and 5 per cent. for cashing. I will endeavor to furnish you the best possible information free of charge, and guarantee to make money for you. For further particulars address me at 41 West Twenty-seventh street."

Yesterday morning Miss Nellie Ahmoud, a young girl, living at 140 West Thirtieth street, brought to the station house one of these circulars, and told Capt. O'Connor that she had been defrauded by a man named W. W. Decker. She told him that she had been defrauded by a man named W. W. Decker. She told him that she had been defrauded by a man named W. W. Decker.

At this time Risley was in New York, where, he alleged, he was sent by the Sons of Liberty and never came back, at least not for twenty-eight years ago, his first visit here since that time being two years ago. This letter, Col. Thompson turned over to Major Thompson, who in turn gave it to the official report to Gov. Morton. The Morton mentioned in the letter was Gov. Morton, and the letter was made up by the Sons of Liberty, and it was shown to Risley's connection with Dodd and the Sons of Liberty, and that Risley was a part of the connection against him. The Morton's measures relative to suppressing rebellion in this State.

At this time Risley was in New York, where, he alleged, he was sent by the Sons of Liberty and never came back, at least not for twenty-eight years ago, his first visit here since that time being two years ago. This letter, Col. Thompson turned over to Major Thompson, who in turn gave it to the official report to Gov. Morton. The Morton mentioned in the letter was Gov. Morton, and the letter was made up by the Sons of Liberty, and it was shown to Risley's connection with Dodd and the Sons of Liberty, and that Risley was a part of the connection against him. The Morton's measures relative to suppressing rebellion in this State.

At this time Risley was in New York, where, he alleged, he was sent by the Sons of Liberty and never came back, at least not for twenty-eight years ago, his first visit here since that time being two years ago. This letter, Col. Thompson turned over to Major Thompson, who in turn gave it to the official report to Gov. Morton. The Morton mentioned in the letter was Gov. Morton, and the letter was made up by the Sons of Liberty, and it was shown to Risley's connection with Dodd and the Sons of Liberty, and that Risley was a part of the connection against him. The Morton's measures relative to suppressing rebellion in this State.

At this time Risley was in New York, where, he alleged, he was sent by the Sons of Liberty and never came back, at least not for twenty-eight years ago, his first visit here since that time being two years ago. This letter, Col. Thompson turned over to Major Thompson, who in turn gave it to the official report to Gov. Morton. The Morton mentioned in the letter was Gov. Morton, and the letter was made up by the Sons of Liberty, and it was shown to Risley's connection with Dodd and the Sons of Liberty, and that Risley was a part of the connection against him. The Morton's measures relative to suppressing rebellion in this State.

At this time Risley was in New York, where, he alleged, he was sent by the Sons of Liberty and never came back, at least not for twenty-eight years ago, his first visit here since that time being two years ago. This letter, Col. Thompson turned over to Major Thompson, who in turn gave it to the official report to Gov. Morton. The Morton mentioned in the letter was Gov. Morton, and the letter was made up by the Sons of Liberty, and it was shown to Risley's connection with Dodd and the Sons of Liberty, and that Risley was a part of the connection against him. The Morton's measures relative to suppressing rebellion in this State.

At this time Risley was in New York, where, he alleged, he was sent by the Sons of Liberty and never came back, at least not for twenty-eight years ago, his first visit here since that time being two years ago. This letter, Col. Thompson turned over to Major Thompson, who in turn gave it to the official report to Gov. Morton. The Morton mentioned in the letter was Gov. Morton, and the letter was made up by the Sons of Liberty, and it was shown to Risley's connection with Dodd and the Sons of Liberty, and that Risley was a part of the connection against him. The Morton's measures relative to suppressing rebellion in this State.

NOT SO POOR AS HE SEEMED.

A REGGAR IN ST. PAUL WITH LOTS OF MONEY IN HIS RAGGED CLOTHES.

Certificates of Deposit of Over \$200,000 in New York Banks—Papers Showing that He Had a Large Sum of Money—He Was in St. Paul, Minn., at the Time of the Recent Bank Failure.

St. Paul, March 29.—A strange character was picked up by Policeman Carroll of the Central station yesterday afternoon. The policeman was walking his beat on East Seventh street, when he noticed an old gray-headed man with a disheveled head and a suit of clothes that might be taken for a farmer's scarecrow. The old man made the rounds of all the stores on the street, and at one place the policeman asked one of the clerks what the old man wanted.

"Oh, he's a poor old devil," said the clerk. "He wanted a quarter to buy himself something to eat, that was all."

It was a violation of one of the city ordinances to beg on the street, and Carroll placed the old man under arrest, and he was taken to the Central station.

The policeman remarked to the patrolman who accompanied the wagon that it was a pity that a poor old man like that should have to do his duty. So thought the other policeman, but he bundled the old man into the wagon and carried him away to the station.

Desk Sergeant Horn searched the old man, and the result fairly made his hair stand on end. The first drive he made into one of the outside pockets of the disheveled old man brought forth a handful of small change.

The old man smiled a grim smile, and the searching process was continued. In another pocket was found some more change; then a watch and chain of fine make was brought to light. The old man stretched out his hand, and the policeman took it, and the policeman found that that was all he had about him, and asked for the return of his watch.

The Sergeant told him that he could have it in the morning, and not satisfied that the man's valuable, he commanded to make more thorough search.

In an inside pocket of a ragged old woollen coat he found a book with the name of "The Old Man's Story" written on the cover. The old man's name was written on the cover of the book, and the old man's name was written on the cover of the book.

LILLIE JOHNSON SET FREE.

No Longer Held as an Accessory in the Famous Alice Mitchell Case.

Memphis, March 29.—Judge Dabbs has been deposed from the bench pending the impeachment proceedings in the Senate, and the members of the bar, as prescribed by law under such conditions, yesterday elected a new judge, Judge Scruggs, first official act was in reference to Miss Lillie Johnson of the famous Mitchell-Ward case. Lillie Johnson was out driving with Alice Mitchell on Feb. 25, 1892, when Alice killed Freda Ward. Lillie remained in the buggy at the top of the hill, and said she knew nothing of the crime until after its commission. Nevertheless she was arrested as an accessory and confined in jail until her health gave way. Then she was permitted to leave the jail, but Judge Dabbs in a brutal manner told her in open court that he believed she was guilty.

In August Lillie Johnson was sent to an insane asylum, where she still is. Although in the Mitchell trial and the insanity proceedings nothing showed that Lillie Johnson was aware of Alice's intentions, Judge Dabbs was of the opinion that she was not, and he ordered her to be kept in the asylum until she was cured of her insanity.

At the hearing Judge Dabbs moved to acquit, and Judge Scruggs promptly acquiesced. Miss Johnson was not present, but was represented by her counsel, and she was set free. It was a relief to her, and she was set free.

ANDRIEU'S OFFER ACCEPTED. The French Government Commissions Him to Examine the Panama Canal.

PARIS, March 29.—At the session yesterday of the Parliamentary Commission of Inquiry appointed to examine into the Panama scandal, M. Andrieux, ex-Prefect of the Parisian police, offered, if the Government would place a special officer at his disposal, to arrest Arthur, the alleged co-between in a number of the corrupt transactions within a week. It has been more than hinted that the Government was not at all anxious to have Arthur arrested, fearing the effect of the revelations he might make. The Government to-day showed that it was not at all anxious to have Arthur arrested, and it was not at all anxious to have Arthur arrested.

M. Ribot, the Prime Minister, notified Andrieux that his offer to arrest Arthur had been accepted, and that he was to be placed at the disposal of the Government. M. Ribot, the Prime Minister, notified Andrieux that his offer to arrest Arthur had been accepted, and that he was to be placed at the disposal of the Government.

CHOLERA IN EUROPE. It Still Has a Foothold in Russia and Has Broken Out in Galicia.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 29.—It is said in an official report issued to-day that an average of 150 new cases of cholera and 50 deaths from the disease are reported every week in the Government of Podolia. A quite extensive trade in carried on between Podolia and the Government of Galicia, and a large number of cases of cholera have been reported in the Government of Galicia.

On the 9:01 train of the Harlem division the chiefs of this village-smashing expedition started from the Grand Central Depot yesterday morning. Of course everybody knows how it all came about: how the people of New York grew tired of trying and other things, and how the Legislature empowered the Commissioner of Public Works to do almost what he pleased to cleanse the water supply, and how the Commissioner planned an extensive attack upon the contaminants of the Croton watershed. And this expedition was the beginning of Commissioner Daly's campaign.

TEAR DOWN THOSE HOUSES!

THE SOURCES OF CROTON WATER POLLUTION MUST GO.

The Village of Kenosia Will Probably Go with Them, but New York Is Strong Than Kenosia and Must Have Pure Water—Commissioner Daily Leads His Cavalry and Axe Brigade into the Watershed—He Burns a House and Many More Buildings to Be Destroyed.

Never before in the history of Westchester county was a village so surprised and so dumfounded as was Kenosia yesterday. In the gutter of to-day Kenosia figures as a poor village with a chert, a flouring mill, and a woolen mill. Three years hence the spot where these monuments of civilization now stand will be covered with trees and shrubbery, and Kenosia will be no more.

The Kenosians had for several days past read in the newspapers that New York officials were tearing upon their land to destroy what they wished, and if it so pleased them, to order the inhabitants to depart forever. But they looked upon this as a mere attempt to frighten them into keeping their homes and lands cleaner, so as not to pollute the waters of the lake. So imagine their surprise when they saw the water of the lake, the municipality of New York came to their village, ordered some of them to tear down houses and barns, ordered others to move within ten days, tore down a barn and burned it, and after giving the owner ten minutes to take out of his house all that he valued, set fire to the building, also. The Kenosians stared and gasped.

On the 9:01 train of the Harlem division the chiefs of this village-smashing expedition started from the Grand Central Depot yesterday morning. Of course everybody knows how it all came about: how the people of New York grew tired of trying and other things, and how the Legislature empowered the Commissioner of Public Works to do almost what he pleased to cleanse the water supply, and how the Commissioner planned an extensive attack upon the contaminants of the Croton watershed. And this expedition was the beginning of Commissioner Daly's campaign.

On the 9:01 train of the Harlem division the chiefs of this village-smashing expedition started from the Grand Central Depot yesterday morning. Of course everybody knows how it all came about: how the people of New York grew tired of trying and other things, and how the Legislature empowered the Commissioner of Public Works to do almost what he pleased to cleanse the water supply, and how the Commissioner planned an extensive attack upon the contaminants of the Croton watershed. And this expedition was the beginning of Commissioner Daly's campaign.

On the 9:01 train of the Harlem division the chiefs of this village-smashing expedition started from the Grand Central Depot yesterday morning. Of course everybody knows how it all came about: how the people of New York grew tired of trying and other things, and how the Legislature empowered the Commissioner of Public Works to do almost what he pleased to cleanse the water supply, and how the Commissioner planned an extensive attack upon the contaminants of the Croton watershed. And this expedition was the beginning of Commissioner Daly's campaign.

On the 9:01 train of the Harlem division the chiefs of this village-smashing expedition started from the Grand Central Depot yesterday morning. Of course everybody knows how it all came about: how the people of New York grew tired of trying and other things, and how the Legislature empowered the Commissioner of Public Works to do almost what he pleased to cleanse the water supply, and how the Commissioner planned an extensive attack upon the contaminants of the Croton watershed. And this expedition was the beginning of Commissioner Daly's campaign.

On the 9:01 train of the Harlem division the chiefs of this village-smashing expedition started from the Grand Central Depot yesterday morning. Of course everybody knows how it all came about: how the people of New York grew tired of trying and other things, and how the Legislature empowered the Commissioner of Public Works to do almost what he pleased to cleanse the water supply, and how the Commissioner planned an extensive attack upon the contaminants of the Croton watershed. And this expedition was the beginning of Commissioner Daly's campaign.

On the 9:01 train of the Harlem division the chiefs of this village-smashing expedition started from the Grand Central Depot yesterday morning. Of course everybody knows how it all came about: how the people of New York grew tired of trying and other things, and how the Legislature empowered the Commissioner of Public Works to do almost what he pleased to cleanse the water supply, and how the Commissioner planned an extensive attack upon the contaminants of the Croton watershed. And this expedition was the beginning of Commissioner Daly's campaign.